

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

more simply have issued them through the columns of the national magazine, but he does regret the apparent lack of fraternalism which fails to acknowledge in any way the receipt of such communications. It is correspondingly gratifying to acknowledge hereby the return cards of a small number of Secretaries and Councillors, or the items in the news letters which make it known that such cards arrived.

This point connects directly with another matter that merits more attention than it has received. Several Active Chapters and Alumni Chapters issue more or less elaborate news letters; some are printed, as in the case of the Indiana and Chicago News Letters; others are typewritten or mimeographed. But whether elaborate or simple, printed or written, they ought to be acknowledged by the recipient. It is simple courtesy to do so, it is questionable from several standpoints not to do so. It is not necessary to acknowledge

each news letter as it arrives, but in your own news letter there ought to be a word or two to indicate that you are not unmindful of the courtesy extended to you.

It may not be amiss here to state also that, although the Phi Delta Kappan attempts to put the various chapters into a more intimate relation toward each other, it can never enirely supplant the Chapter News Letter, which touches so much more intimately the members of your particular chapter, who have gone into the field. It can only increase the feeling of fraternalism among members of different chapters, if you send your news letters to every other chapter, to the National Officers and to the Managing Editor. In this way members of one chapter who are working in fields far from home are located by members of a nearer chapter, and Phi Delta Kappa forms a bond of common interest and probable friendship.

Should Phi Delta Kappa Be the Instrument? HAROLD H. SONTAG, National Vice-President.

That our Fraternity is still in its infancy is evidenced by the fact that in every department of its activity, one might almost say in every element of its organic structure, there is continually arising some feature in which adjustment and readjustment are necessary. This requires the expenditure of large amounts of time and energy, and necessarily crowds out attention to activity along some lines in which development might be valuable. But we are a fraternity of ideals, and must not

lose sight of the fact that ultimately

our usefulness will not lie in attending to the demands of the machinery

which our existence has made necessary. With this in mind, it has oc-

cured to me that it might not be

amiss, even at this time of rapidly developing organization, to throw out a suggestion about a matter which has not to my knowledge been brought before the Fraternity, but for which I believe there is in the field of education a distinct need. I refer to the possibility of formulating and advocating the practice of a code of ethics in the profession of education.

It is my opinion that if our vocation is in any sense a profession it should have a standardized code of ethics. This must come from the leaders in the profession, and finally, if it is to fulfill its purpose, must be accepted by all. It must become a part of our professional consciousness and must progress in its influ-

ence as education develops more and more as a profession.

That such a code of ethics will some day be formulated there can be no doubt. We are watching the rapid accumulation of a body of scientific knowledge on educational topics. We are conscious of the fact that there is an increasingly large number of men who are interested in education for professional reasons. Some of these men have banded themselves together for mutual help in the solution of the problems which confront them in the development of the field in which they have chosen their life work. They have among themselves expressed their

ideals and their purposes, both as an organization and as educators. Is not the next step in the process of expansion the formulation of a set of principles which shall serve as a guide to all in settling questions of a more or less professional character? All who have read and been inspired by the oath of Hippocrates, that peerless statement of ideals and ethical principles which the Greeks worked out for the profession of medicine many centuries ago, must have realized the worth to a profession of an expression of its ideals and ethics. And though expression does not mean universal adoption, it is the first step to be taken.

The Pennsylvania Installation

EDWIN A. LEE, National Treasurer.

It goes without saying that the ceremony attendant upon the installation of a chapter of Phi Delta Kappa is impressive to the men who are becoming charter members of that chapter. In a different way, but to no less a degree, the welcoming to membership of a group of men such as make up the Pennsylvania Chapter is deeply impressive to those having the privilege of conducting the installation. Under such circumstances, one feels anew the realness of the tie that binds Phi Delta Kappa men together and the realization is borne in deeper than ever that in Phi Delta Kappa we have a subtle something which is to be safeguarded from the errors of extreme enthusiasm on the one hand and the perils of extreme indifference on the other. This subtle something, which defies the writer's power of description, if allowed to develop, cannot but make Phi Delta Kappa one of the strongest factors in the establishing of what we call, for want of a better term, the newer education. Already the ranks of the

Fraternity include practically every man of educational worth in the nation. Opportunity only waits for us to become unified on certain great principles and to get behind our own great leaders. Then will we realize the destiny of Phi Delta Kappa.

The installation of the Pennsylvania Chapter took place Saturday, December 16. In charge were three officers of the Columbia Chapter: President Hunt, Vice - President Manyon and Recording Secretary Stenquist, and the writer as chairman of the committee. The ceremony was designedly simple and consisted of a statement by the National Treasurer of the action of the Fraternity on Pennsylvania's petition, an explanation of the ideals and purposes of the Fraternity by Mr. Stenquist, a summary of the history of the organization by Mr. Hunt, the administration of the creed and oath by the National Treasurer, an explanation of the meaning and the individual pinning on of the emblem by Mr. Manyon, the official declaration of the fact that Tau Chapter